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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

OUR ARMY LETTER.

How Both Sides Feel About the Election—The Rebels Rely on McClellan's Success—Current Army News—Personal Intelligence, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP OF 105TH P. V., (PEARSON ZOUAVES,)
POPLAR GROVE CHURCH, VA., NOV. 9.

Another great battle has been fought, but this time in the North, and we await with impatience the result, and although we feel that the Union party, with old Abe at its head, is victorious, yet we long to hear that the copperhead army of the North has been broken up. Our election passed off quietly with the exception of considerable hard feeling manifested toward several of the agents sents out by Governor Curtin, who circulated vast quantities of bogus poll-books, tickets, &c. But our boys soon discovered the fraud, and had the individual afterward made his appearance he would have been treated to a ride in the primitive style—i. e., on a rail. What makes the matter worse, the man who distributed them through our camp was formerly a Lieutenant of an artillery company in this army, and should have known better. His name is Stevenson, and at one time a driver on the Citizens' Passenger Railway. This regiment gave a majority of 121 for Lincoln, and our brigade gave old Abe a majority of 452.

We are quietly encamped in full view of the rebel picket line, and often have a quiet chat with them. They acknowledge their whole dependence is on the election of McClellan and his defeat will cause thousands of them to desert. As it is now, many of them nightly come over to us. Poor devils, they as a pitabte sight, ill clad, "lanthern-jawed," long-haired, half starved, ignorant men, who now see the error of their ways, and acknowledge that they do not know what they are fighting for.

Our lines are daily being strengthened, and every day or so a new fort makes its appearance, as if by magic lines of rifle pits run in every direction, front and rear, with strong abattis and stockades in front, rendering it almost an impossibility for those who occupy them to be driven out.

The Ninth corps joins us on our left, but there is not much mingling between the two corps. The Ninth is looked upon as a sort of 10th corps affair—but there are many fine regiments in it from Pennsylvania, who have won their laurels by hard fighting, the 100th (Roundhead) among the number. A better Pennsylvania regiment cannot be found. Their officers are well drilled and finely disciplined, and their men feel that they are fighting for a great cause.

Brevet Brigadier General Winthrop, commanding the 1st brigade of the 2d division, is very anxious to have the 105th Pennsylvania to his brigade—so that it will consist wholly of zouave regiments. But the men of the regiment would be very sorry to leave this brigade and division—as they have become familiar with a zouave brigade—as formerly—yet they want to stay with "Paddy Griffin," for they know that when Maj. Gen. Griffin commands them is every hope of success.

Gen. Bartlett is at present in command of this division—in the absence of Gen. Griffin. Bartlett is looked upon as one of the most substantial and reliable officers in this army. Dashing, yet with enough of caution, he never takes his men where they will not have an equal chance with those with whom they are fighting. He is much loved by all who know him, and I predict for him a speedy promotion. Indeed, had he received his deserts, "two stars" would have been his long ago. Col. Pearson, of the regiment which is at present commanding the brigade, he has few equals in the service, and while we would all dislike to lose him, yet we would like to see him received a "star" in preference to many who have been recently promoted, and we would be surprised to hear of him being tendered a brigadier-general's commission in a short time. I heard some of the officers quezzing him about it yesterday, but he replied that under no circumstances would he leave the regiment, not even to accept a brigadier's commission.

Lieutenant Colonel Ewing has been absent for some days on furlough, but is expected back to-night. He stands high in the estimation of the men—his gallantry, and benevolent countenance is always seen around among them. Captain Morgan is commanding the regiment during Ewing's absence, and is now at Brigade Headquarters. The Captain is a dashing officer, and we always like to have him in command of the skirmish line—that seems to be his delight, and in which he is successful. In the late move he took his skirmish line directly into the enemy's works, and had the line on his right pushed ahead we would have captured many prisoners. But as was he had to fall back to our old position.

We have been expecting an attack here daily, and every preparation has been made to receive the "Gobelins" in becoming manner. I think if they try us they will find we will give them a warm reception, and while we have got over the old feeling of "spoiling for a fight" yet I think we would not hesitate to do anything that would provoke them to attack us in our present position.

Grant's railroad has been completed up to within a few hundred yards of our line of works, and large trains are run daily between City Point and Griffin Station. All the stores are brought from City Point in that way, rendering wagoning unnecessary.

The weather is delightful and the army healthy and in fine spirits, and you need not be surprised to hear of some exciting news from this part of the world, and, when over, you will get a full account from me.

MOSSUS.

Late News Items.

The steamer Cleveland was lost in the heavy gale of Friday, November 4th, in Lake Superior. She turned around below Grand Island, and was running back to Whitefish Point. When about off the Grand Sauble sprung a leak, and to keep from sinking they were obliged to throw overboard the load of cattle and considerable other freight. This helped some, but the water gained on their pumps until their fires were put out. She then laid at the mercy of the gale some twelve hours, and was finally driven ashore about two miles below Whitefish Point. The passengers and crew were all saved, but they lost everything except the clothes they had on. A heavy and severe gale raged the greater part of last week, and extended over nearly the full extent of the Lakes. The damage done, so far as heard from, has not been extensive, and the loss of life very light.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:—Our Nashville dispatches report no military news of importance. In this connection we think it proper to caution the public against anticipating much from the reported expedition southward of Sherman's army. Whatever may have been purposed, in this line, by the commander of that department, we think it probable that nothing of the kind reported has been undertaken or will be undertaken at present. We may receive advices from there presently that will surprise the public, but it is our impression that we shall not hear of the capture of Savannah or Charleston by Sherman's army. Hood, with his whole force, the Tennessee river, and he will hardly risk a movement of that kind. Both the Tennessee and Cumberland are very high, and Hood, with the army at his command, will have to put those streams between him and his base.

Provost Marshal Daw, at St. Louis, a day or two since, received an anonymous letter, stating that a conspiracy was in progress to assassinate Generals Rosecrans, McNeil, and others here, and that the leaders in it could be found at the residence of Mr. George H. Grover, No. 10 Clark avenue. The United States police proceeded to the mansion and arrested the following persons: George H. Moore, a Fourth street clerk; Dr. C. F. Mercer, a pretended refugee from South-east Missouri; S. Gilbertson, and Wm. McDowall and Freeman, two latter clerks in the British Consul's office; also three female members of the family. After being examined before Provost Marshal Daw part of the prisoners were released on bond; the others were sent to the military prison.

A large number of coal barges broke loose from their moorings in the bend, above Cairo, Saturday morning, in consequence of the rise in the river, and floated out into the stream, endangering the boats lying at our levee. All boats that had steam moved 'out of the way;' one struck the Chuttesu at Ables' wharf-boat, and jammed her against another wharf-boat, doing some slight damage to both. M. E. Forsyth, Holliday Brothers, 105 bales of cotton; Mr. Larkin, 9 sacks wool; A. Lombard, thirty-six; Dan. Able & Co., thirty-six; John G. Copeland, of St. Louis, eleven; N. Stephens, seventy-nine; John Worden & Co., thirty-one; Strader, Suter & Co., one hundred and forty-eight; Henning & Woodruff, two hundred and thirty-two; W. C. Long, two; and seventy-three for J. & T. Ferguson.

Mr. Chase made a speech at the Union jubilee in Cincinnati, Saturday evening, from which we take a single paragraph: To-day we are stronger than we were before the war began. We are richer in resources, we are richer in property; we are more numerous in population; we are better able to begin to suppress the rebellion to-day than we were three years and a half ago. So that we have nothing to fear. We may strengthen our position upon the graves of the fallen. We must build them fitting monuments. We must train laurel over them, as a testimonial of the undying gratitude of the people. Beside these lost ones we have little to mourn. The war has tried us, indeed, but out of it we shall come, a greater, and I trust, a better people. (Applause.)

A son of Mr. Mose, a lad thirteen years of age, while engaged in tapping slops from one of the vats connected with the distillery of the Messrs. Mairs, in Steubenville, Friday evening, lost his balance and fell head foremost into the boiling liquid. Being taken out immediately, he survived till this morning, when death relieved him of his sufferings.

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FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LEE'S ARMY REINFORCED.

Hood Reorganizing His Army.

HOPEFUL SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Tammany Hall for a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac states that although the enemy massed troops on our left on Friday, they have made no demonstrations at any point along our lines. The statement in the Richmond papers that Lee has been reinforced seems fully confirmed by the stories of refugees and deserters. Large numbers of troops recently furloughed are returning to the army. On the north side the rebels are seen to be very watchful as if anticipating some movement.

General Rawlings, chief of Grant's staff, come up to-day. The bodies of three members of Company M, 8th Illinois cavalry, have arrived from Manassas Junction, a skirmish having occurred near there recently, in which they lost their lives.

Assistant Surgeon Knickerbocker has been appointed Assistant Medical Director of the Department of the Northwest, on the staff of Gen. Pope.

General Burnside arrived here to-day from Rhode Island and had an interview with the President.

Secretary Stanton is considered worse to-day, though his disease is not considered dangerous. Lord Lyons is out of danger. At one time it was thought he could not live. The Richmond *Evening Whig*, of Saturday 12th, has been received, but gives no news of any late movement of General Sherman, and advices from Hood up to the 6th left him reorganizing and recuperating his army at or near Florence, Ala. It adds that Sheridan has fallen back from the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and insists that most of the corps in the Shenandoah Valley are still safe.

A dispatch from New York, received and published here to-day, says, that a highly distinguished official of that State, and an influencial Tammany Hall Democrat, who opposed Lincoln's election at considerable cost to himself, says that efforts are making which promise to be successful to get up a meeting at Tammany Hall, of Democrats who opposed Lincoln's election in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The dispatch adds that among the signs of the times is the fact that Judge Parker, Governor Seymour's recent commissioner to Washington, has called to pay his respects to General Butler. He unhesitatingly declares himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Proposed Loan of 1,000,000,000

Secretary Fessenden's Conclusions Thereon.

Interesting Trial of Firearms.

Fight Between Rebel Congressmen.

The Negro Question Dividing the South

The Acquittal of Braine, the Pirate.

Mortality Among Prisoners at Andersonville.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 14.

The *Times* has the following special from Washington this morning: "The Secretary has prepared a reply to the offer of a loan to us by a German banker for a thousand million of dollars. He has fully examined the details of the proposition, and concluded there is no law which would authorize him to entertain the proposition, and that the question is one solely for the consideration of Congress and until that body will pass a law sanctioning such a loan, he must decline accepting it. He intimates that the whole matter and accompanying papers will be referred to Congress upon the opening of the session, with the recommendation that the subject be favorably considered.

The papers to-day have long extracts from the London papers on the death of John Leech, artist for *Punch*.

The *North British Mail* gives a list of thirty-six steamers which have left Clyde river within nine months for blockade runners.

The *Commercial* says: Within the last few days the business of recruiting in the city has grown very active. It is a long time since so large a number of recruits were enlisted in the same space of time as during the closing days last week. It is anticipated that business will continue very lively during the winter months.

The *Herald* says a trial of fire arms took place at Fiat Bush, L. I., on Saturday. A number of British and American officers were present. The guns were fired at a target, and those were the Whitworth and Berdan rifles, the latter carrying off the palm in every case. Joe Coburn has quietly resumed his residence in this city. It is rumored that he is ready to fight any man for $10,000.

The *Post's* Washington special says prominent gentlemen from New York are here to testify at Colonel Burnett's trial. Gov. Seymour and Mr. Fenton are among the witnesses who have been summoned.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Sheridan's change of base has a deeper significance than indicated by the idle rumors of threatened invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

De Stroeckel, Russian minister, is charged by the Czar to go to Mexico and congratulate Maximilian on his accession to the throne. This fact elicits general surprise and regret, although it is considered of more diplomatic formality than of political significance. De Blondeal, Belgian minister, has the same designation, and both diplomats are engaged in preparing for the excursion.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion*, of the 10th, says: This morning over 400 deserters came over in a body, on the extreme right of the rebel position. The Spottswood House, Richmond, was the scene of a fight on Friday last, between a member from Louisiana and one from Virginia, the latter maintaining that the negroes should be armed, and the former that they should not.

The Georgian threatened a division of the Confederacy, and said he would be upheld by his constituents.

The Bermuda *Advocate* of the 12th of October contains the proceedings of the Bermuda Court in the case of Braine and his associates, who captured the Roanoke. Braine produced a commission and letters of introduction from the rebel Secretary of War, directing him to make the capture of the Roanoke, and designating him as an officer of the Confederate Navy. Witnesses testified to the hand-writing and signature of Mr. Mallory, and Braine and associates were immediately released.

The Raleigh, N. C., *Progress* says: Since the establishment of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., just 12,000 Yankee prisoners have died and been buried there. This mortality existed among a body of prisoners at no time exceeding 40,000. Their graves are marked with a number, and a registry kept in the prison represents the name, regiment and State. The same paper says our forces have fallen back from Plymouth to Hamilton's plantation, on Roanoke river. Plymouth was nearly entirely destroyed by fire during the bombardment or after its evacuation. Washington, we think, has been evacuated by our troops, and occupied by the enemy; but we have no apprehensions of anything in the shape of a formidable advance, as the force of the enemy is not equal to the task.

Admiral Porter's Immense Fleet.

Gen. Banks Returns to Louisiana.

Interesting Southern News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Assistant-Secretary Fox, with other officials, has gone to Fortress Monroe to view the immense fleet assembled there under command of Admiral Porter. It is by far the largest armada ever collected for a single expedition since the war began. Every vessel is completely prepared, with the full complement of men and guns on board. How soon the fleet will sail is known only to the Admiral.

The friends of Gen. Banks say he will return to Louisiana, and that there is no foundation for the cabinet rumors concerning him.

Resolutions have been offered in the Rebel Congress to fix the price of provisions for citizens by commissioners, the same as is done for the army, and to grant amnesty to persons hostile to the rebellion, provided they will now support it.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Friday says: The latest dispatches from Hood make no mention of a fight at Decatur, which the Yankees claim as a victory. Beauregard is with Hood's army, and will remain with it throughout the campaign.

Cartes de Visite.—Pittock has added some 500 cards to his already large stock. Go to Pittock's if you want to get all the late ideas.

News from the South.

Debate on Liberty of the Press.

Jeff. Davis' First Step to Dictatorship.

His Position on the Negro Question.

LATEST FROM HOOD'S ARMY,

From Richmond papers of the 10th, we gather the following:

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

In the rebel Congress, on Wednesday, Mr. Foote of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring that the recommendation contained in the President's message that Congress should repeal the exemption of editors and newspaper employees and vest in the military authorities power to detail such as may be deemed needful, is one which the House can by no means approve. Mr. Foote contended that such a measure would strike a fatal blow at the liberty of the press, one of our most vaunted and cherished rights, and one which he hoped would never be impaired. It would place it in the power of the President to stop the publication of such papers as by their manly independence became obnoxious to those in power. He charged great abuses in the detail system in Richmond. Favorites had been exempted, while merit was not considered. If such a measure were passed freedom would be suppressed, and tyranny would reign triumphant; and he, for one, would feel contaminated to retain his seat five seconds thereafter. His action was not influenced by any desire to conciliate the press. No man had been more denounced by the press than himself, and he gloried in it. But no rascally editor of them all was able to charge him with any lack of patriotism or zeal, or anything beyond a free and full expression of his opinions, and prove it. It was by means of the injurious use of the detail system that the army was weakened and its ranks depleted. Congress had legislated that the young, robust, fat, silek employees of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, should find in the ranks of our armies fitter places than the ones they disgraced; but their action had been of no effect. He desired to have the eyes and ears on the question. He wished to see who would mark themselves for eternal infamy as the enemies of a free press.

Mr. Barksdale dissented from the opinion expressed in the resolution, that the President desired to place the press under military surveillance; he had submitted to the Congress the propriety of limiting the number of exemptions as to journalists, in connection with some other classes, in view of the necessity of filling up the ranks of our struggling army. Mr. B. would not be understood as expressing an opinion of the views of the message on this subject; but thought the resolutions properly referrably to the Committee on Military Affairs, and he moved its reference accordingly.

Mr. Foote rose to reply, but was interrupted in his remarks by Mr. Welsh, of Mississippi, who raised a point of order as to whether the debate was in order. The Chair decided the gentleman (Mr. Foote) out of order. Mr. Foote —The affair (raising the point of order) was adroitly conceived, and I yield. Mr. Welsh—If the gentleman means to say that I have made use of any trick or artifice to perpetrate a collusion, I pronounce the statement a wilful, deliberate and malignant falsehood.

The Chair called the gentleman to order. He had intended to call for an explanation from the member from Tennessee, and now called on him to say whether he meant to insinuate anything against the Speaker of the House. Mr. Foote desired the member from Mississippi to withdraw his remark; which being done, mutual explanations followed, and it was ascertained that nobody was hurt. The resolution was referred.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP.

The *Enquirer*, in an editorial on Davis' proposition to repeal the act exempting editors from conscription, says:—"The press of the Confederate States would have felt securer in its future freedom had the House of Representatives on yesterday seen proper to have adopted the resolution of Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, against the recommendation of the President to substitute details for exemptions. But the large vote given for the reference to the Military Committee does not by any means place the press as leaving its future condition uncertain. The members who voted for the assurance of the continued liberty of the press will only have put off regret that the majority of the House were willing to quiet the anxiety of the country upon this important subject. It is not only among the conductors of the press that this recommendation has excited fear and alarm, but many of the people believe it to be the initial step to dictatorial powers. They cannot see how the salvation of the country will be secured by changing exemptions for details; but they readily understand how every semblance of liberty must depart from the press when conducted by the system of details. The consideration put upon this recommendation of the President was denounced yesterday in Congress as that of a "madman." "I am not mad, most noble Festus," but speak forth the words of soberness and truth." We would have been most gratified if the honorable member who thus denounced our construction had supplied the public with sounder views as to what the President meant. This paper has never exhibited any spirit of factious opposition to the President, and we received his recommendation with the deepest regret; but we have been unable to discover any other effect from this recommendation than the dependence of the press on the continued existence on the pleasure of the President, should the Congress substitute details for exemptions. We are writing only of its effect, and not of its motives. The friends of these are known only to himself and to his God. But if he is seeking dictatorial powers, what more certain way of accomplishing his ends than to place the whole editorial fraternity, upon which the power of detailing the editors would give him? If the dictator scheme has friends what better way of advancing it than the reference of Mr. Foote's resolution to the Military Committee, there to slumber until the plot has been fully arranged, and is ready to be sprung upon the country. Girardin tells his readers that a standing army like Patrick Henry's dictator was talked of in the Virginia Legislature in 1776. Archibald Cary, meeting with Colonel Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the Legislature, said to him: 'Sir, I tell you that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in my heart before the sun sets of that day.' And the scheme was abandoned, for all knew that 'Old Iron' would have made good his threat. There are descendants of Old Iron living in Virginia yet.

On the same subject, the *Whig* discourses as follows:—"The proposition of President Davis, in his late message, to place editors and printers of newspapers under the thumb of the Executive—so that that department may have the absolute and entire control of the whole press of the country—meets with no favor out of doors, whatever may be the disposition of Congress. It is no novelty, having been tried once or twice before by his Excellency, and been rejected, almost without consideration, by the Congress of the Confederate States. It is the boldest attempt to muzzle the press, or to make it speak only such language as the supreme head may like to hear, that has been made on this continent. It was the first time Congress no such thing has ever been attempted.

We have a President who is remarkable for the conscientious scruples with which he executes the law, especially when such laws are to be affected by it. Not for all the world would he do anything for which he had no law to show. When he wishes to do anything arbitrary, he must have the law to justify it. It was in contemplation at one time, we heard, to suppress the *Examiner* newspaper and this journal, for certain differences of opinion with the Executive, expressed in terms sufficiently courtly for the ear of majesty. But it was not done; there was no law for the deed. Lincoln would have acted differently. He would have clapped the editors into prison and knocked the type into "pi," without waiting for any law. Our more considerate ruler thinks it best to have a law by which he can effect the same thing. Give him a hook for the editor's mouth, and a ring in his nose, and he will have no occasion to send him to jail. Give him the power, whenever an editor may print what he pleases views not congenial with his own, or sentiments with regard to him personally or officially which do not accord with his own high appreciation of his merits, to brand the culprit by trundling him and his printers off to the trenches, and you enable him to accomplish, under color of law, all that Lincoln has been able to do with the most flagrant violations. And such a power the President now asks Congress to bestow upon him.

With the Congress of the Confederate States consent to prostitute the entire press of the Confederacy to the pleasure of the Executive? Will they pass a law limiting the exercise of the most important function of editors, to tools and dependents? Will they render it impossible for the people—their own people—their constituents—their benefactors—to hear the truth if it be unpalatable to President Davis, or his friends, or his tools, or his minions? Shall it, through their agency, become impossible hereafter to hear one word against such official corruption, no matter how gigantic—against such a mismanagement, however notorious—against oppression, peculation, robbery, and all that class of crimes of which a free press is the only possible corrective, besides it in the pious which the power of detailing the editors would give him? If the dictator scheme has friends what better way of advancing it than the reference of Mr. Foote's resolution to the Military Committee, there to slumber until the plot has been fully arranged, and is ready to be sprung upon the country. Girardin tells his readers that a standing army like Patrick Henry's dictator was talked of in the Virginia Legislature in 1776. Archibald Cary, meeting with Colonel Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the Legislature, said to him: 'Sir, I tell you that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in my heart before the sun sets of that day.' And the scheme was abandoned, for all knew that 'Old Iron' would have made good his threat. There are descendants of Old Iron living in Virginia yet.

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The *Enquirer*, in an editorial on Davis' proposition to repeal the act exempting editors from conscription, says:—"The press of the Confederate States would have felt securer in its future freedom had the House of Representatives on yesterday seen proper to have adopted the resolution of Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, against the recommendation of the President to substitute details for exemptions. But the large vote given for the reference to the Military Committee does not by any means place the press as leaving its future condition uncertain. The members who voted for the assurance of the continued liberty of the press will only have put off regret that the majority of the House were willing to quiet the anxiety of the country upon this important subject. It is not only among the conductors of the press that this recommendation has excited fear and alarm, but many of the people believe it to be the initial step to dictatorial powers. They cannot see how the salvation of the country will be secured by changing exemptions for details; but they readily understand how every semblance of liberty must depart from the press when conducted by the system of details. The consideration put upon this recommendation of the President was denounced yesterday in Congress as that of a "madman." "I am not mad, most noble Festus," but speak forth the words of soberness and truth." We would have been most gratified if the honorable member who thus denounced our construction had supplied the public with sounder views as to what the President meant. This paper has never exhibited any spirit of factious opposition to the President, and we received his recommendation with the deepest regret; but we have been unable to discover any other effect from this recommendation than the dependence of the press on the continued existence on the pleasure of the President, should the Congress substitute details for exemptions. We are writing only of its effect, and not of its motives. The friends of these are known only to himself and to his God. But if he is seeking dictatorial powers, what more certain way of accomplishing his ends than to place the whole editorial fraternity, upon which the power of detailing the editors would give him? If the dictator scheme has friends what better way of advancing it than the reference of Mr. Foote's resolution to the Military Committee, there to slumber until the plot has been fully arranged, and is ready to be sprung upon the country. Girardin tells his readers that a standing army like Patrick Henry's dictator was talked of in the Virginia Legislature in 1776. Archibald Cary, meeting with Colonel Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the Legislature, said to him: 'Sir, I tell you that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in my heart before the sun sets of that day.' And the scheme was abandoned, for all knew that 'Old Iron' would have made good his threat. There are descendants of Old Iron living in Virginia yet.

On the same subject, the *Whig* discourses as follows:—"The proposition of President Davis, in his late message, to place editors and printers of newspapers under the thumb of the Executive—so that that department may have the absolute and entire control of the whole press of the country—meets with no favor out of doors, whatever may be the disposition of Congress. It is no novelty, having been tried once or twice before by his Excellency, and been rejected, almost without consideration, by the Congress of the Confederate States. It is the boldest attempt to muzzle the press, or to make it speak only such language as the supreme head may like to hear, that has been made on this continent. It was the first time Congress no such thing has ever been attempted.

We have a President who is remarkable for the conscientious scruples with which he executes the law, especially when such laws are to be affected by it. Not for all the world would he do anything for which he had no law to show. When he wishes to do anything arbitrary, he must have the law to justify it. It was in contemplation at one time, we heard, to suppress the *Examiner* newspaper and this journal, for certain differences of opinion with the Executive, expressed in terms sufficiently courtly for the ear of majesty. But it was not done; there was no law for the deed. Lincoln would have acted differently. He would have clapped the editors into prison and knocked the type into "pi," without waiting for any law. Our more considerate ruler thinks it best to have a law by which he can effect the same thing. Give him a hook for the editor's mouth, and a ring in his nose, and he will have no occasion to send him to jail. Give him the power, whenever an editor may print what he pleases views not congenial with his own, or sentiments with regard to him personally or officially which do not accord with his own high appreciation of his merits, to brand the culprit by trundling him and his printers off to the trenches, and you enable him to accomplish, under color of law, all that Lincoln has been able to do with the most flagrant violations. And such a power the President now asks Congress to bestow upon him.

With the Congress of the Confederate States consent to prostitute the entire press of the Confederacy to the pleasure of the Executive? Will they pass a law limiting the exercise of the most important function of editors, to tools and dependents? Will they render it impossible for the people—their own people—their constituents—their benefactors—to hear the truth if it be unpalatable to President Davis, or his friends, or his tools, or his minions? Shall it, through their agency, become impossible hereafter to hear one word against such official corruption, no matter how gigantic—against such a mismanagement, however notorious—against oppression, peculation, robbery, and all that class of crimes of which a free press is the only possible corrective, besides it in the injurious use of the detail system that the army was weakened and its ranks depleted. Congress had legislated that the young, robust, fat, silek employees of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, should find in the ranks of our armies fitter places than the ones they disgraced; but their action had been of no effect. He desired to have the eyes and ears on the question. He wished to see who would mark themselves for eternal infamy as the enemies of a free press.

Mr. Barksdale dissented from the opinion expressed in the resolution, that the President desired to place the press under military surveillance; he had submitted to the Congress the propriety of limiting the number of exemptions as to journalists, in connection with some other classes, in view of the necessity of filling up the ranks of our struggling army. Mr. B. would not be understood as expressing an opinion of the views of the message on this subject; but thought the resolutions properly referrably to the Committee on Military Affairs, and he moved its reference accordingly.

Mr. Foote rose to reply, but was interrupted in his remarks by Mr. Welsh, of Mississippi, who raised a point of order as to whether the debate was in order. The Chair decided the gentleman (Mr. Foote) out of order. Mr. Foote —The affair (raising the point of order) was adroitly conceived, and I yield. Mr. Welsh—If the gentleman means to say that I have made use of any trick or artifice to perpetrate a collusion, I pronounce the statement a wilful, deliberate and malignant falsehood.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

Safe in Port.

The ship has ridden out the gale, come safely into port, and cast anchor in smooth waters.

The country is already experiencing the favorable influence of the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, on business, finance and trade. In the suggestive language of Gen. GRANT, it is settled who will be at the head of the Government four years longer; consequently there is a return of confidence, and of business enterprise. Close observers saw that immediately succeeding the election the country would either be swept out on a sea of trial and commotion by party excesses, culminating in resistance to the verdict, or relapse into a state of calm acquiescence. Most happily the apparently well founded apprehensions as to the future state of things has not been realized. The country passed through the trial unscathed; and from the most heated political contest known in its history, while yet a bloody civil war was raging, it glides smoothly into a state of perfect submission to the result—a fact that not only astonishes ourselves, but will perfectly amaze foreign countries, which will be more than ever confounded at the wonderful working of our system of government. It is the culminating period in the history of the Republic. The grand fact that the Republic has come out of the fiery furnace untouched will not escape the notice of the nations of the earth, nor be estimated at less than its real significance.

It is not to be disguised that there was in the breast of almost every man some doubt as to how much our institutions would bear,—a doubt that abroad amounted to great distrust. If, nevertheless, before the election our credit was such as to lead the great money lenders of the continent to seek our securities, how will it be now that the trial is so happily over?

As we have said, the favorable influence on ourselves is already being felt. What is most to be apprehended is too great a buoyancy, running into speculation. No man, we believe, disguises from himself that the task of suppressing the rebellion is not yet accomplished; that the wants of the Government still are and will continue to be very great; but so far from creating any alarm or causing a doubt, this fact is met by a corresponding purpose, based on an adequate ability to supply those wants, and put the business through. Foreign nations are not expected to understand this any more than they did the flexibility of our institutions, or the temper of our people politically; and some of them may still continue to say, as did a distinguished British statesman the other day, they would prefer not to be our creditors. We believe our British cousins have not yet been asked for a loan; so they may save up their money against the time when our bill comes in for reparation for indulging their sympathy for the rebels, whereby American commerce was the direct sufferer.

The American name, when the result of the election and the spirit succeeding it become known abroad, will stand higher than ever before. At home we all feel this, and victor and vanquished alike takes pride in the fact. It is this that has given the new impulse to trade, but more especially caused National securities to stiffen. All that is needed is prudence in the different branches of the Government, but more especially wise legislation by Congress.

The Rebels in Canada.

The Rebel refugees quartered on their Canadian cousins are proving to be not an agreeable acquisition to the population of the Provinces. The St. Albans raid, and other intended irruptions over the border, are such unwarrantable liberties taken with the right of asylum, that the British authorities are said to have considerably lessened their estimate of Southern notions of propriety. The making of Canada the base of Rebel operations against the United States, is in entire harmony with the favor shown them in England, which has resulted in the destruction of American commerce. The only difference is, it is comparatively harmless, for the half dozen pirates that have gone out of British ports throw the operations from the Canadian base into the shade. It is said the Provincial authorities would not object should the United States, in pursuing raiders over the line, penetrate into Canada. This would seem to be admitting the entire question—a confession that the right is on our side and the wrong on theirs. It is difficult to perceive the difference in principle between raids from Canada and piracies by Anglo-Rebel ships on our commerce, and it is to be hoped that the liberal sentiments expressed by the Provincial authorities truly indicates the spirit of the home Government. It is clear enough that anything less than perfect fairness over the border would provoke retaliation, which would lead directly to complications of a serious character. It is not to be disguised that there exists in the North a lively feeling of resentment against England, that could readily be stirred into violent proceedings against the Provinces. This, no doubt, is well understood by the British Cabinet. Hence the presence of the Rebel cousins who have congregated in Canada, to prosecute their hostile operations against the United States, has come to be the source of serious concern. Under the circumstances, every Yankee gives John Bull joy!

The Movement on Wilmington.

It is understood that Admiral PORTER'S fleet was in readiness to make the attack on Wilmington when the *Tallahasse* renewed her operations, a circumstance that made it necessary to detach several gunboats designed to take part in the attack, to go in pursuit of the pirate. But for this circumstance, it is probable the movement would have taken place before this. It is scarcely probable that anything more than the effectual closing of the port is intended now. The only importance Wilmington has is as a port for blockade running; therefore the possession of the mouth of Cape Fear river, which can be secured by reducing Fort Caswell and the more recently erected works in the neighborhood is all that will be attempted.

An Old Story.

The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* has a report from Paris that Mr. Dayton has promised that Mr. Lincoln will recognize Maximilian's Government in Mexico after the 4th of March. This is an old story, which was started, we believe, in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, in Maximilian's interest, last summer, and has been retailed in this country by Mr. William Beach Lawrence. It probably has about as much truth as George Sanders' story, with which he has tickled the fancy of the Canadians, of an arrangement entered into between Maximilian and the Confederacy for mutual advantage. That fable the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has felt called upon to deny.

The Paris ladies appear disposed to adopt, for winter costume, very short petticoats, very high boots, and plaid stockings. Many so accoutred may be seen on the Boulevards.

General McClellan.

It is certain that one week ago General MCCLELLAN forwarded his resignation to Washington. In connection with this fact, it is rumored from Washington that the resignation will not be accepted, but that the General will be assigned to an active position in the field—a rumor that derives some plausibility from the fact that the President has not yet accepted his resignation. It is understood that the policy of calling the General into the field is warmly supported by politicians and others, who, from their relations with the President, are supposed to have influence with him. It is urged that the act of giving the General a command would do much to unite the North in active and earnest support of the Government, and that the step would be equally wise, whether viewed in a political or a military light.

It is not known, however, how the President views the question, though it is argued that the fact he has not accepted of the General's resignation affords fair ground for inference as to his inclinations.

OHIO stands out resplendently in the galaxy of the States that demonstrated their firm loyalty on Tuesday. Her majority for Lincoln and the Union will exceed 70,000, and it is now ascertained that out of the nineteen Congressmen elected from that State, *seventeen* are Unionists! In the present Congress the Ohio delegation stands fourteen Democrats to five Unionists. In the new Congress it will stand seventeen Unionists to two Democrats. Pendleton, Long, Vallandigham and Cox must be pretty well satisfied by this time that their "peace" sentiments are anything but palatable to the people of their own State.

TAKEN in connection with recent reports from other sources, there may be some significance in the toast given at a recent public dinner, at Matamoras, Mexico, by one of Maximilian's officers—"The Union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico"—which was followed by the band playing the rebel "national" air of "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

Jubilee in Ross Township.

The most spirited meetings have been held in Evergreen school house every Saturday evening since the campaign began, and it was determined to wind up the series with a grand rejoicing on last Saturday evening. At about dark, an exhibition of fireworks took place from a prominent point on the Evergreen Hill. The meeting was then organized by calling Mr. Peebles to the chair. A printed programme had been prepared, uttering the following sentiment:

"The nation has recovered from its greatest crisis. In the re-election of Abraham Lincoln we recognize the hand of Almighty God, and therefore we rejoice."

The audience, which was composed of most of the loyal people of the township, including the ladies and children, joined in singing a new song, composed for the occasion, to the tune of "John Brown." Then followed the grand hymn—

"My country, 'tis of thee."

Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., then took the stand and addressed the people for an hour and a half in eloquent terms, showing the great cause we had for rejoicing—the alarming precipice upon which we as a nation had stood—and the great results that we may reasonably look for in the now hopeful future.

Following Mr. Shinn, Wade Hampton Esq. Wm. A. Shinn and several others made short addresses out of the fullness of their hearts.

Then swelled up the grand chorus again, led by the charming young ladies of Evergreen several spirited songs were given, concluding with the "Star Spangled Banner."

At a late hour the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for the Union; three for the President; three for Grant, Sherman, and the other brave officers and soldiers of our country.

General Intelligence.

During the Indian expedition the past summer, our troops discovered large numbers of petrified trees lying upon the ground, the earth which once surrounded them having sunk away, leaving them exposed. A specimen of this kind can be seen at the Merchants' hotel. It is probably a portion of the trunk of the tamarack tree, is about two feet long, one foot thick, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. The grain of the wood is quite distinct, and even the bark and small, petrified leaves were found in the same locality. The formation of the leaves remain perfect. They seem to have become imbedded in clay and then changed to stone.

Baltimore may claim the honor of being the Banner Union City. At the late election it voted for President as follows: Lincoln, 14,783; McClellan, 2,802. The vote is 5,982 larger than at the recent Constitutional election. In 1861 Baltimore voted 1,083 for Lincoln, 12,601 for Bell, 14,506 for Breckinridge, and 1,503 for Douglas. Majority then against Mr. Lincoln, 27,629. Gain for Mr. Lincoln in 1864, 42,411.

A young lady advertises in the Cleveland *Plaindealer* for a young gentleman to act as an amanuensis. He must be a good penman, player, and when not engaged he will be expected to read poetry with feeling, converse with ease, and be able to play cribbage and back gammon. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowledged to be good, there will be more kissing than cuffing. There is a good chance for some adventure loving gentleman.

The United States have one square mile of coal field to every fifteen square miles of territory; Great Britain, one to every thirty miles of surface; Belgium, one to every twenty-two and a half; and France, one to every two hundred miles of surface.

The late Rev. Rowland Hill understood human nature well. His chapel having been infested by pickpockets, he took occasion to remind the congregation that there was an all-seeing Providence, to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hidden "But lest," he added, "any of you should be present who are insensible to such reflections, I beg leave to state that there are also Bow street officers on the look out."

The wife of Warren Potter, of Greenfield Mass., went to sleep on Friday night, the 21st and has not waked since. Physicians who have visited her cannot account for the disease, and are unable to wake her. Life nourishment is forced into her and her life prolonged.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses, the latter is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness, the last without the first begets prodigality. Both make an excellent temper. Happy the mind where they are found combined.

At the theatre in Vienna all ladies are required to take off their bonnets before entering. It is almost impossible for persons sitting behind a lady with her bonnet on, to see what is going forward on the stage. At a theatre in Paris, printed bills about the room contain the following announcement: "All the young and handsome ladies are requested to take off their bonnets. All others may keep them on."

An American clergyman, some ten years ago, being in England, saw a book which seemed, from its title, to be a suitable one for his son. It was entitled "Self-Culture." But on examination it proved to be an exact reprint of Dr. Todd's Student's Manual, save the title, and perhaps the omission of a single chapter. The same clergyman, being in London a few months since, saw a work entitled "Life and its Purposes," published as if an English work; but on examination it proved to be, nearly word for word, the work published by Rev. W. M. Thayer, entitled "The Poor Girl and Noble Woman," derived from the life and character of Miss Mary Lyon. The scoff of Englishmen—"Who reads an American book?" has often been repeated. We do not scoff in return the amiable inquiry, "Who *steal* American books?"

The Grandeur of this Election.

The following, written a short time before the election, by Dr. Charles Lieber, the eminent publicist, may give some a new and a true idea of the grandeur of the result achieved in last Tuesday's election:

"If, we elect Lincoln it will be one of the most remarkable facts of all history. I speak advisedly. A people having been engaged for four years in a great civil war, is, in addition to all difficulties called upon to elect a ruler of millions in the very midst of a civil war; with thousands of bold and warm friends of the rebellious enemy in the very bosom of the electing people, and with perfectly free polls. Such a thing was never known. Such a thing has not even happened in a common war. How did Pitt treat the friends of the French Rebellion? How did Napoleon III. treat the people when called upon them to vote for his Presidency for ten years, or for the "Empire?" No discussion was allowed; no opposition could be openly polled.

I repeat, as historian, that if we elect, and elect largely, the man who labels our cause, Nation, Freedom, Country Honor—in our unfinished civil war, smarting under heavy taxation and high prices, and mourning uncounted thousands of fallen friends, and sons and fathers, with an utterly free poll and press, and with avowed conspirators against the country in the midst of us, and, which is well to be remarked, without any actual personal popularity of the candidate such as Bonaparte or Jackson enjoyed—a candidate who in the midst of war is not at the head of our troops, and cannot be—if we elect him, the thinking historian will put his finger on this passage in our records, and say, "Friends, this is astonishing; this is a remarkable people."

COL. THOMAS S. MATHER, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, is appointed Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Susquehanna.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WELLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent, who has made the tour of the Pennsylvania oil regions, has written to the London *Railway News* an account of his visit in Oil Dorado. We subjoin a few of the most interesting paragraphs:

The one all-absorbing, all-important, all-mighty question is "oil." There is oil everywhere; oil quotations, new taps, oil creek railways, oil ships, oil shares, oil everything, are all the rage. We live, move, and have our being in oil; we eat it with bread, and drink it with cobblers and cocktails, and wear it in our clothes; sleep with it in our beds; dream of it at night, and wake to find it at the breakfast table, running under our windows, and bubbling up among our pumpkins. There is but one country in the world, and oil is king. Oil will create one of the greatest industrial revolutions of modern days; it is a source of wealth greater to us than the diggings of California, than the cotton of the South, or the corn and the pigs of the West; oil will make and has made by fortune to thousands; it will give enormous dividends to our railways, and it is for this latter reason mainly that I have commenced my correspondence to the *Railway News* with some reference to this wonderful material.

Some few figures bearing on the subject may serve to enlighten the English reader upon the extent and value of the oil wells and their products in this State. It is rather more than ten years, I think, since the first attempt to refine the petroleum was made at Pittsburgh. It was upon a farm, I believe, that the water and oil, a circumference of, say, a mile or so of the spot where the attempt was then made there are fifty-eight refineries which turn out each week nearly the same quantity of oil as I did this, which is only one town which but a few years since, consisted of only a few shanties. Last year not less than 750,000 barrels of the black odorous stuff was there dowsed and brought into the clear crystal-like fluid of refined oil, and its value was nearly ten millions of dollars—not greenbacks and shoddy dollars, but genuine metallic coin of the good old school. Others have commenced manuring the Southern lands with volunteers and bounty-men. This year, as I am told by trustworthy men, the oil that will be refined here will be worth more than twenty millions. Talk of the great Republic being overwhelmed with some few millions of Mr. Chase's paper promises! Bah! as Mr. D'Israeli said of your National Debt, it is but a flea bite. Twenty years' supply of the Petroleum would pay all our debts off, and leave a handsome balance in the State coffers.

Looking through one of our official reports, I find that in 1862 this State sent to Atlantic ports nearly 700,000 gallons of oil, and the whole quantity then obtained was from about 2,000 wells. Here is a statement of the number of gallons shipped from January 1st to September 30th, 1863 and 1864:—

	1864.	1863.
From New York, galls	15,518,145	14,697,243
" Boston, "	1,140,634	1,377,631
" Philadelphia, "	6,146,786	4,385,885
" Baltimore, "	647,844	729,792
" Portland, "	5,336	288,567
Total export, "	22,457,726	21,389,128
Same time in 1862, "		6,212,912

There are now probably twice the number of wells in flow that there were in 1862, and the export—principally, I believe, to England and Belgium—will certainly be more than ever. There is scarcely a single well in this whole State that does not give forth more oil in a month than the whole navy of England got from the blubber of all the whales harpooned in the northern or southern arctic regions in their best season. The discovery has come just in the nick of time; whales are getting scarce and whalers, enter petroleum. There is not a purpose to which the monster of the deep is available which may not be equally as well and more cheaply supplied by the Pennsylvanian earth oil. How it came there, or what it came from, is as much a puzzle as the fly in amber that Byron wondered at; geologists and savans shake their heads gravely, and put on their spectacles; and potter about among the rocks, and talk a great deal about carbon and hydrogen, and stratification; but they are as much in the dark as that great father of his people, King George III, of blessed memory, was about the apple getting into the dumpling. You will not expect me to enlighten our readers about the fountains of oil. I do not understand science any more than the scientific men themselves. The facts are facts, and there's no getting over them; and this oil liquid is one of the hardest and solidest that the world has had to deal with for some days past. Only fancy sounding like 10,000 square miles of American territory out of which the oil stares as naturally as water does in other countries! Well, I am not very handy in figures, but it strikes me that this is somewhere about the whole area of England, Scotland, and Wales and that your Walsend, South Wales, and Yorkshire coal fields could be stowed away in the largest corner of the bituminous oil-producing region of the States. Then, too, not like the gold of California and Australia, deep shafts, and long galleries, and underground working, with much risk, and little profit. The oil is not content with saying "come and take me," it rushes into your arms. It is the nineteenth century edition of the miracle of Moses striking water from the rock, and forthwith there gushed out streams of water. The Pennsylvanian scratches the earth, and the oil bubbles up, and every barrel that is filled up is good for forty dollars. We Americans make the golden calf—aye, and worship it too—out of the oil streams, so that, as Hosea Bigiow says, in one of his papers, "they didn't have everything down in Dixe."

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The excitement in the Clarion oil region continues very great, and the indications are favorable to a large product of the oleaginous liquid. In the history of the earliest discoveries of petroleum in our country, says a correspondent, two tributaries of the Allegheny are alike noted for having springs upon their banks whence the oil issued, which supplied the Indians with what they wanted to mix their paints, or for their religious ceremonies. One of these is now known as Oil Creek—the other as Clarion River, which empties into the Allegheny about forty miles below the mouth of Oil Creek. Along both streams the locality are replete with incidents showing the presence of large quantities of oil. We cite one remarkable instance of the discovery of oil, not upon the surface of the water, nor arising from the ground, but in the porous sandstone rock. Thirty years ago Mr. David Whitehill bored for salt water at the mouth of Deer Creek, seven miles below the site of the present town of Clarion. Approaching the depth of 300 feet a greasy substance arose from the well, but continuing his boring, the fluid spouted up into the air to a great height, and spread over the surrounding land and the surface of Deer Creek and the Clarion, running down to the Allegheny. At this juncture the spreading fluid by some means took fire, and a vast sheet of flame, long remembered in the vicinity, extended threateningly for a great distance. Finally, but with much difficulty, a plug was inserted in the bored well, and to secure a flow of the salt water, but although the saline fluid was obtained, it was not unmixed with the petroleum. Recently an examination of this well was instituted, and when the plug was touched oil rose to the surface. Two miles from this spot at Sligo Farm, a well is now flowing.

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The principal oil territory of the Clarion region, embracing 2,800 acres, has been purchased by ten companies, the purchasers stipulating to sink one well upon the land of each company. Six engines are now upon the ground and six more are on their way. The names of the companies are: Indian, Davenport, Little Toby Run, Black Diamond, Highland, Greenland, Deer Creek, White Hill, Clarion River and Pennsylvania, each with a capital of $500,000, par value of shares, $10. Nearly every company has a frontage of a mile or more upon the river or creek. On the Clarion River, Indian, Highland, Black Diamond, and other properties, wells are partly down, with a splendid show of gas and oil. All the engine houses, barns, mills and other improvements, pass to the respective companies. The original owners of the lands have taken a large interest in each company. Numerous applications for leases have already been received.

Important to Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, November 12, 1864.

The following extract from a communication from the Adjutant General, United States Army, is published for the information of those interested:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1864.

SIR: * * * Applications for transfer of men absent from hospitals will not be entertained, nor will such transfers be made except upon sufficient evidence of inability to travel. All men failing to return to hospitals from which they received furloughs, upon the expiration thereof, will be reported as deserters. Permanently disabled men can report, as directed by circular No. 8, Adjutant General's Office, January 22, 1864, to the nearest Medical Director, for final disposition of their case. By command of Major General DIX.

M. T. MCMAHON, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

Foreign Gossip.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Court Journal* gives the following romantic history: "The blind young Princess of —— was presented to the Empress Eugenie at Schwalbach a few days ago, and the utmost interest and sympathy were excited by her story. The lady is well known all over Germany; her princely domain is visited every year by crowds of strangers. The beautiful portrait by Cornelius in one of the *salons* is examined with much interest, and every one departs little dreaming that the large and soft blue eyes seeming to look from the picture so full of sweetness and benevolence, have in life no power to return the glances of sympathy and kindness directed towards them. The story of the Princess is perhaps the most touching romance of the nineteenth century. As a child she had been stolen from the gardens of the very chateau she now inhabits. A careless nurse, bent on her own enjoyment, had suffered her master's child to stray towards the river, and when, in answer to the frantic appeals and the search made in every direction no signs of the infant's presence could be discovered, it was concluded that she had fallen into the river and got drowned. The despair of the mother was beyond all description; but the idea of the child's death, accepted by all beside, was rejected entirely by her. After five days had been dragged—no trace of the corpse had been found, and so after a few years time, when the death of the Prince, her husband, had released her from the obligation to remain in the chateau, she gave up the domain into the hands of her brother-in-law, and set out upon a strange pilgrimage all over the Continent, fully convinced that she would nearly light upon the object of her search. The sums of money spent in the pursuit, the time, the toil, the anxiety absorbed upon every high road, need not be described. Journey succeeded journey without clear crystal-like fluid of refined oil, and its value was nearly ten millions of dollars—not greenbacks and shoddy dollars, but genuine metallic coin of the good old school. Others have commenced manuring the Southern lands with volunteers and bounty-men. This year, as I am told by trustworthy men, the oil that will be refined here will be worth more than twenty millions. Talk of the great Republic being overwhelmed with some few millions of Mr. Chase's paper promises! Bah! as Mr. D'Israeli said of your National Debt, it is but a flea bite. Twenty years' supply of the Petroleum would pay all our debts off, and leave a handsome balance in the State coffers.

Looking through one of our official reports, I find that in 1862 this State sent to Atlantic ports nearly 700,000 gallons of oil, and the whole quantity then obtained was from about 2,000 wells. Here is a statement of the number of gallons shipped from January 1st to September 30th, 1863 and 1864:—

	1864.	1863.
From New York, galls	15,518,145	14,697,243
" Boston, "	1,140,634	1,377,631
" Philadelphia, "	6,146,786	4,385,885
" Baltimore, "	647,844	729,792
" Portland, "	5,336	288,567
Total export, "	22,457,726	21,389,128
Same time in 1862, "		6,212,912

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"No sooner is the glass emptied than the pitiless veil falls. Saluted on all sides with obtrusive politeness, the Empress responds with indefatigable affability. The promenades the Empress on these occasions is generally confined to the walls encompassing the pond which forms the centre of the park. While the Empress promenades, we can not help putting to ourselves the question—Is this lady really ill? Her fair complexion, the lustre of her eyes, and her energy of manner, would seem to justify a reply in the negative. But she is coming back, and takes the last and closing glass from the hand of the swallow-tailed juvenile. With the Empress, the two first ladies of her Court are in the habit of using the waters. In the glow of their homeopathic loyalty they feel ill, contracting exactly the same disease as the Empress, when the latter was ordered to recreate herself with the beneficent qualities of her Schwall."

How to Utilize Places of Worship.

At a recent meeting in London, the Rev Newman Hall described how Surrey Chapel, (formerly the Rev. Howland Hill's Chapel,) where he ministers, was used for the instruction of the people. Lectures on secular subjects were given there. The lectures commenced in October or November, and continued till April. They were delivered every Monday night. The doors of the chapel were opened at eight. From a quarter to half-past eight the organ and choir performed some sacred music. At half-past eight he (Mr. Hall) offered a short prayer, not exceeding three or four minutes, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which the people joined. Then came a short address from the chairman on some public question or a poetical reading, and this was followed by the lectures of the evening—on some historical, scientific, sanitary or literary subject. At ten o'clock the proceedings terminated by the doxology.

The chapel had almost always been well filled, sometimes crowded, by an audience of the very class desired, and who uniformly manifested great interest and behaved with thorough decorum. The result had been these —innocent recreation and useful instruction afforded each evening to nearly 2,000 persons, who might otherwise have been at the public house. The Gospel had been constantly interwoven with ideas suggested by the theme. The prejudice against churches and parsons had been removed from many, who, after years of absence from worship, were surprised to find themselves comfortable inside a church, and to discover that persons could talk about something else than theology. Many had thus in the speaker's knowledge, become regular church-goers in different parts of London, and some had become members of churches, the first step to their conversion being the secular lecture.

Some might think such meetings a desecration to a church. But was the place more desecrated by such lectures than by the amusement which, at present, is often given in the vestries of churches? Was it not better that the lads ought not to be doing anything to do in the Temple of the Most High. Think of Paul preaching to a "fashionable" congregation on Mars Hill—or a greater than Paul delivering a sermon on the Mount to a "numerous and fashionable audience." To-day, we have fashionable preachers—but it is a question whether their preaching would not be followed with better effects if the "fashion" were taken out of it. Fashion is a heartless thing at best—and heartlessness in religion is hypocrisy.

MINIATURE MONITOR IN BOSTON.—This novelty, so familiar to our citizens, forms an attractive feature at the great fair for seamen, now in progress in Boston. The *Transcript* makes the following reference to it: "This curious little work was executed at the great establishment of Charles Knap, Esq., at Pittsburgh, under the superintendence of his foreman, Mr. Joseph Kay. It was, we believe, originally constructed for exhibition at some of the Western fairs held in aid of the Sanitary commission, and was there exhibited, and permitted about $16,000 for that object. It was then purchased by Mr. Charles Knap, and presented to Captain H. A. Wise, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, to be exhibited for the benefit of the Sailors' Fair in Boston. Besides thus generously contributing to this meritorious object, Mr. Charles Knap has dispatched his nephew, Colonel Joseph Knap, who has already won distinction in the war, and Mr. Joseph Kay, foreman of his establishment, in which the monster twenty-inch guns are cast, to make the requisite preparations for the exhibition, to which these gentlemen, assisted by Mr. H. Sidney Everett, are giving their laborious and disinterested services. Although not under the direction of the Management of the Sailors' Fair, the proceeds are contributed by Captain and Mrs. Wise, (who ventured to undertake an exhibition necessarily involving large expense) to the fund for the Sailors' Home.

EARTH NOT OUR ABIDING PLACE.—Bulwer eloquently says:—"I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It can't be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and then sink into nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is the rainbow and clouds forever over with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their favored loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our human faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back like Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for

THE last words spoken by the gallant Major General BIRNEY on his death bed were,

"Boys Keep Your Eyes on that Flag."

Keep your eyes on that Flag boys, its azure—
True blue, is the color of Heaven;
Each star on its field is a treasure,
By Freedom from tyranny riven,
'Tis read with the blood of God's heroes,
Who died for the weal of God's men;
'Tis white with God's justice to cheer us,
Keep your eyes on it boys—to defend.

Keep your eyes on that Flag, 'tis of Freemen,
The Aegis and hope of the slave;
The darling of soldiers and seamen,
The ban of the traitor and knave;
Kings love not the Banner which dashing
Around like a light o'er the earth;
Is the symbol of Liberty—clashing
With the right to be despot by birth.

Keep your eyes on that Flag, boys, in battle,
As it tiringly gleams through the gloom;
What recks it of musketry's rattle,
It flaunts at the rebel his doom.
Charge! charge boys! the foeman is flying,
A curse on the cowards who lag;
What matter, though wounded or dying,
Still, boys, keep your eyes on the Flag.

Keep your eyes on that Flag, there is glory
To gain where it marshals the van,
There are names to be won for the story
Of Liberty, triumph for man.
Shall Liberty triumph? then rally!
And dash to the front with the brave,
As Sheridan swept up the valley,
With your eyes on the Flag, boys, to save.]

Keep your eyes on that Flag, 'neath its waving
Soon traitors shall sink to their doom;
No man follow mankind enslaving,
For Peace sweetly smiles through the gloom.
When War's dread alarms are all ended,
With children and wife by your side,
As you cling to the homes you've defended,
Keep your eyes on the Flag, boys, in pride.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

Fearful Earthquake in Mexico.

A letter dated Orizaba, (Mexico,) by the las steamer, gives the following particulars of a fearful earthquake:

"To-day (October 3,) at five minutes to two o'clock a. m., an exceedingly strong earthquake was felt, which lasted very little more or less than two minutes. At first the movement commenced with very violent trembligngs, followed by oscillatory vibrations, which shook everything, but particularly the roofs of the houses, with wonderful force. These oscillations were sometimes from north to south, and as often from east to west. While the earthquake lasted a deep and subterranean noise was heard, which appeared to take an easterly course, proceeding probably from the volcano of Citlalpet (otherwise called the peak of Orizaba) distant in an air line about six leagues to the Northwest of the town, and some rancheros who live at the foot of the volcano say that they heard a noise like the report of a cannon issue from the crater about an hour before the trembling commenced. The terrible effects of the earthquake in this city are of considerable magnitude, since nearly all the houses—although for the most part are of only one story—are cracked in all directions, and many completely bulged out. The higher houses have suffered much more in proportion as may be supposed, and several churches are threatening ruin. The upper part of the tower of the parish church, recently constructed, came down, and, judging from the condition of the rubbish, it is noticed that the tower fell during the trembling motion, while the other parts fell during the oscillations, having been thrown in every direction to the distance of thirty yards from the vertical, but falling more particularly in directions from north to south and from east to west."

The report from Acultzingo says that for eight minutes preceding the earthquake the atmosphere was filled with continuous detonations; then four slight oscillations from south to north were perceived, followed by a calm of three or four minutes' duration, at the end of which time strong and rapid tremblings, at the rate of two or three a second, lasting some two minutes and a half, terminating in a violent oscillation from east to west. The electric current in the telegraph line from Mexico city to Vera Cruz was not perceptible till ten minutes after the earthquake, and required four minutes more before the operators could communicate. Yet the casualities were remakably few in that places, one person only—a child—being killed, and two men and three women wounded. The shock was felt at Vera Cruz and Mexico city very distinctly for about forty-five seconds, but no damage whatever was done. The time of its appearance in the latter city was ten minutes before two. These minute details I describe for the benefit of the learned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in the world. Being compiled in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists, price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA BALSAM, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct3-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug12-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION

For officers of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company will be held at No. 80 Wood street, on the 15th day of November, 1864.

A. H. GROS,
Secretary Pro Tem.

no8-6w

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 1,000 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek, are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 2 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to W. C. STILES, Jr., Secretary.

oct25-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant. By order of the Board.

no10-6t E. WHITTEMORE, Secretary

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the "Oil Creek and Cherry Run Oil Company," will meet at the Board of Trade Room, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for organization and election of officers. Subscribers are also requested to pay the amount of their subscription at the office of Morgenstern & Brother, corner Wood and Fifth streets.

no12-3t L. MORGENSTERN, Treasurer.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sep19-tf

RESTAURANTS.

WILLIAM BUECHNEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jule-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there the most particular attention to the serving of ladies. They are at hand at every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. sep13-3m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep27-1y Proprietor.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 39 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. feb1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. se17-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. aug26-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER, CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on is or is years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and exper ence, in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 128 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $10 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

128 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Second appearance of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,

Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

THIS EVENING, will be performed Shakspeare's thrilling tragedy of

MACBETH.

Macbeth.....McKean Buchanan.
Lady.....Miss Virginia Buchanan.

To conclude with the SECRET.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Unprecedented Success! Thunders of Applause!!

Second week of the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste.

Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL,

who executes some of the most wonderful and thrilling feats upon the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance pole.

The Star Sisters, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER, whose artistic efforts are crowned with success.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL, the youthful wonder. Two new Ballets, in which the Boquet of Beauty appear.

First week of the Comic Pantomime, LE STATUE BLANCHE, by which the celebrated Comic Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON, will appear as the Clown. no14

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan8-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, S. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Peacock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. H. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, Wilkins, M. Wilmere.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:
WM. PHILLIPS, Capt. P. S. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, Capt. J. L. RHOADS,
JOHN B. PARKE, WM. VANKIRK,
OMAR S. BUNNELL, JAMES VERNER,
Geo. B. JOHNS, C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS, CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

M. L. KINGWALT, Agent.
jeb6-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Rivers, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JAMES M. COOPER,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	S. HARRAGAN,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
B. F. JONES,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
REESE OWENS,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	WM. A. ROBBINS.
EARCLAY PENSTON,	
S. M. KIER.	

de28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 96 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se30-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all Kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 11 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se3-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TTO HELMOLD, 98 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold se24-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.

—The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW se7-1y

REDUCTION IN

CARPETS.

We have just opened a fresh stock of

DRUGGETS
of all widths.
CRUMB CLOTHS
of all sizes.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
DOOR MATS, &c.

Embracing every quality and the newest styles and designs, which, with our entire stock, are offered at prices unprecedented this season.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.

no10-1y

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 11 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. H. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct1-3m

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, 84½ Fifth street, below Smithfield.

oct28 JOHN D. ROAN.

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se1 128 Wood street.

OILS.

WM. B. RICE,

No. 72 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.

OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

Subscriptions obtained for new companies.

Oil lands bought.

New companies organized.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.

New York, Oct. 28, 1864. no6-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,

Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,

No. 115 Fourth Street.

The subscriber, having opened an office at No 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farms, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks and Government bonds.

Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.

REFERS—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no6-1m

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 8 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.

se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock. Apply to
se16-2 E. McLAIN & CO.

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Barker & Son, Pearsons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.
se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 98 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

PENNOCK, HALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law rence ville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. R. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

MD. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. SELLMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUQUESNE WAGON & FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Marion Avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City. All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, sirgle and fodder cutters and separators, four different patterns of horse rakes. Also steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials, and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. C. COLEMAN.
nov5-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Rose's coal-yard, wood and of the Penn'a. Canal, next below the Pearl Mills, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogeny Coal for iron-working, in unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city.

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	2,217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND,
WM. H. SMITH,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
} Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH, C. G. HUSSEY,
W. R. COPELAND, JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given. no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oct31-3m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $600,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The business which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we trust we can offer annual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAWRENCE,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT B. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS MELLON,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
Hon. WILSON WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest commences from the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $18 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy29 MANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired. 6m-31aw

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of MANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy26 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

DEALER IN

PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.

N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.

W. A. LYONS,
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
je1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,
oct8-6m 90 Water street.

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

No. 75 Grand street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no8 JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A country place in McClure Township, containing 16 Acres of Ground, three miles from the city on the New Brighton road. The improvements are a Dwelling containing most of the modern conveniences, bath room, wash house and kitchen, with hot and cold water. A stone stable in gothic style and ornamental slate roof, with ample accommodations for vehicles, horses, and for a driver.

Two wells of excellent water—one at the stable and the other at the kitchen door—both with good pumps and furnishing soft water. A cistern with a capacity of 100 barrels, and a never-failing spring are on the premises.

The choicest varieties of grapes, peaches, apples, pears and cherries abound.

There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let the opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oct26-1m

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property will not be sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela River, at Beatley's Mill. Contains 107 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one-half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large bank barn, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best stock or grain growing farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE

A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to
nov1 B. McLAIN & CO.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary outbuildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

S. S. BATES,
oct29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 22 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oct21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within one minute's drive for the cars. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front 42x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 32x24, including carriage house, and all out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of apples. Peaches and pears, with a grapery, producing 15 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let the opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oct26-1m

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct11-tf 127 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first Locks, fronting about 60 feet on said river of 87 feet, and extending back to Bradford street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and building thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN AUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. & R. HIGHBERGER,
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN MORGRIDGE, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and about 50 acres rich limestone land, heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Bank Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cents, 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s, 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent, 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. R. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par	Val.	Latest Sales.	BANKS.	Remarks.
100	Second National			Div. Nov. 4 ₱ ct.
100	Third National	108		Div. Nov. 4 ₱ ct.
100	Fourth National			
50	Exchange	72½	Div. Nov. 6	₱ ct.
50	Citizens	71	" " 5	"
50	Pittsburgh	71	" " 5	"
50	Allegheny	67½	" " 5	"
50	Mechanics	68	" " 5	"
50	Iron City	98	" " 5	"
100	M & M	61	" " 5	"
100	First National			$8.75
100	First National, Al'y	114		$8.00
50	Mapehester Saving	49¼		4 ₱ ct.
		INSURANCE.		
50	Citizens	61	Div. June	$6.00
50	Western	52	" Nov.	$4.00
50	Monongahela	52	" "	$5.00
50	Eureka	50½	" "	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94¼	" Aug.	$4.00
25	Allegheny	27	" July	$3.00
50	People's	28½	"	$4.00
50	Penna	—		—
		BRIDGE.		
50	Monongahela	92¾	Div. Sept.	5 ₱ ct.
50	Clair Street	89½	" July	5 ₱ ct.
50	Hand Street	81¾	Div. July	5 ₱ ct.
50	Mechanic street	—		
50	Birmingham	95	Div. July	$1 50
		RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley	11	No Div.	
100	Pittsburgh Central	69	Div. Nov.	5 ₱ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	103	Div. Oct.	2½ ₱ ct.
100	Cleveland	103	Div. Oct.	4 ₱ ct.
50	Connellsville	12¼	No Div.	
50	do (Interest)	12½	"	
50	Steubenville	11½	"	
50	Charters	4	"	
50	Hempfield	¾	"	
50	Ligonier & Manch'ter	—	"	
25	Birmingham	41¾	"	
50	Citizens	95	"	
		GAS.		
50	Pittsburgh	82¾	Div. July	$2 50
50	Allegheny	—	" May	$1 00
25	Birmingham	81¾	" June	5 ₱ ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.		
25	Lucesco	—	Div. Aug.	12 ₱ ct.
10	Young American	7¾		
10	Dalzell	9¾	Div. Oct.	1 ₱ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	9¾	Div. Oct.	2 ₱ ct.
10	Columbia	10	Div. Nov.	4 ₱ ct.
5	Iron City	—		—
5	Horse Neck	1.85		—
5	Granger	1.95		—
5	Federal	1.45		—
25	Acme	—		—
5	Windy Creek	1½		—
5	Fayette	—		—
5	Story	—		—
5	Plemyer Blood farm	4	Div. Nov.	2 ₱ ct.
10	Olmstead	—		—
10	Rynd farm	5¾	Div. Nov.	35c.
10	Phenix	—		
5	Phillips	7	Div. Oct.	2 ₱ ct.
	Ohio Valley	1¾		
	El Dorado	2¾	Div. Oct.	1 ₱ ct.
	Cherry Run Central	1¾		
10	Densmore	1¾		
10	Noble & Delamater	8½		
5	Lloyd, Dil. Co	5	Div. Oct.	1 ₱ ct.
	Ross Oil Co	—	Div. Nov.	2 ₱ ct.
	Oil Basin	10	Div. Nov.	2 ₱ ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Pitts. & Greens. Turk	11¼		
50	Mongahela Navigat'n	45	Div. July	$2 50
		BONDS.		
	Allegheny County 6s	(Coupons Jan'y & July.		
	Pittsburgh 5's	75½	do	do
	do 6s	92	do	do
	Allegheny City 6's	92	do	do
	do 4's	70	do	do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	100	do	do
	do 2d mortg	100	April	and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	83¼	do	Feb'y and Aug.
	Steub. R.R. 6's	75		
	All. Co. Bounty 6's	99¼		
	Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	90		

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 14, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94¾	95¾
Gold	240	
Pittsburgh 6s	90	
Connellsville R. R. 6s	83	84½
Pennsylvania 6s	240	
St. Clair street Bridge	41	
Monongahela Navigation Co	46	
Connellsville R. R.	11¾	12
Pittsburgh and Steubenville		11½
Birmingham Passenger R. R.	46	
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	63	
1st National, Allegheny	112	9
Balsell Oil	9¾	10¼
Federal	1.45	
Rose Neck	1¼	
Fayette	—	
Fleming & Blood	3 85	
Phillips	7¼	7¾
Oil Basin	9	
Banner	1.10	
Iron City	90	
Eldorado	2¼	
Cherry Run Central	1¾	
Merchants	.45	
Ohio Valley	1.10	
Pittsburgh and Westmoreland	1¼	
Hemlock	4	
National	1¾	
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	2¾	
Coal Bluffs Mining Company	2¾	
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	9	
U. S. Telegraph	90	

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 14.

The Stock market has taken an upward bound. There is a stronger speculative tone, though operations are chiefly confined to brokers. No special causes are assigned for the movement. The street is unusually free from rumors. The entire illegal list is active, especially Erie and Rading, Michigan Southern and the Northwestern. Governments continue very active and again higher. Bank stocks and Railroad bonds dull. In mining stocks the chief movement was in quicksilver and Mariposa. Gold market unusually devoid of speculation. Transactions are small and no movement is apparent for either rise or fall. Some buying for Wednesday's steamer, but chiefly for small amounts. Dealers are generally confident of permanence and high prices for gold. Money in good supply and quite easy. There is a fair demand from stockhouses, which is promptly met at 7 per cent., and in some instances short loans offered below that rate. In discounts more ease. Transactions in Foreign Exchange light, there being no importers' demand for Wednesday's steamer. Petroleum stocks very dull.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

The market for Oil stocks opened dull this morning. Maple Shade advanced slighly, and closed at 42¾ asked; Mineral sold at 2⅞; Dalzell firm at 9¾@10, an advance since Saturday of ⅛; Noble and Delamater sold at 9½; Egbert continues dull at 4⅝; Curtin advanced, and sales were made at 10¾; Rock, 5¼; Schuylkill and Oil Creek offered at 4; Phillips is offered at about 7, without any sales; Hibberd sold at 3¾.

Very little movement in oil stocks—an advance in Cherry Run Central, and a decline in Phillips, are all we hear of worthy of note, the former sold at 1¾ the latter at 7¼, and down to 6 90.

Sales at Board of U. S. 5-20s, at 102. The Government Securities are looking up and in demand.

There has been considerable speculation in the small Philadelphia oil stocks—many of which hold interests in the territory upon which good strikes of oil have recently been made. Our local stocks have been so sluggish and inactive that purchasers are turning their attention to the Philadelphia companies.

—Thurston's Evening Exchange is nightly well attended. Many of our heaviest business men and capitalists manifest a lively interest in its success, and are determined that it shall be kept up. It is already a pleasant, and to many a profitable resort. The transactions of last evening foot up as follows:

$500 U. S. 5-20s	$102 00
300 shares El Dorado	2 50
100 " Phillips	7 25
100 " "	7 60
100 " "	6 90
100 " Dalzell	9 93¾
500 " Pittsburgh and Phila	4 50
500 " Banner	90
$5000 U. S. Certificates	95¾

The public will bear in mind that this Exchange is open every evening, and the calling of the list will begin precisely at 7½ o'clock.

—At Cincinnati a more confident feeling prevails in business circles, since the election. The suspense attending the Presidential issue is over, and even though future military movements are unsolved, there is a more hopeful, trustful feeling than has prevailed for several months. This affects business men of all classes. They are apparently assured for the future, of doing as well as in the past, and their affairs are regulated accordingly. This nece-sarily enlarges the employment of Money, and affords fair reason for expecting that the utmost facilities that banks will grant will be asked for. The greater responsibility, consequently, devolves upon them, and the prospect of a continued closeness in the market is to be regarded as a favorable thing. The fiction in the prices of commodities is quite highly enough wrong it now. It is not desirable that the discount operations of the banks should do a single jot toward increasing it. Money is fairly regarded as worth 12 per cent., though that rate is not charged on all the best paper that is offering, but it is not likely to rule below that much for the next sixty days.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement. The demand for certain leading articles is on the increase. Prices generally ruled the same as on Saturday. The weather continues pleasant for the season. Our rivers are in fine navigable order; we have plenty for all ordinary purposes. On the Monongahela landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible A portion of the up freight consists of Pig Iron, the receipts of which are daily increasing. The Diamond from Portsmouth brought up 320 tons, The Nymph No. 2 had 200 tons. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, had a good cargo, as usual. She will return at 4 P. M. this day. The following boats were loading for the various ports: The Advance left for Tionesta, with a good trip. The Kate B. Porter and Starlight are announced for Cincinnati; the latter will depart this afternoon. She will be followed by the Porter. The next boat in turn is the Guidon. The iron steamer Tamaulipas will leave for the sunny South during the week. The Armenia will leave this day for St. Louis. She will be followed by the Berthia. The Kate Putnam has her sign out for St. Louis. She will load in turn. The new packet Champion is about completed. She will be announced in a day or two. The new steamer Alex. Speer is announced for Nashville. She will have despatch. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market at present contains a good supply. The receipts by the river since our last were about 1,000 barrels. Several hundred barrels were received by rail. The sales were liberal, viz: 425 bbls on the wharf at $2 50@2 75; 25 do from store at $3 00; 142 bbls at the depot at $3 00, and 140 do at $3 15 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market has been steady for some days, with a fair local demand. The receipts seem to be on the increase; we note sales of lots of 2,500 lbs at 35@38c, as per quality.

LIME—The demand is improving; we note sales of 125 barrels in lots at $2 15@2 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market during the past week was firm, with some pretty heavy operations. The market opened on Saturday with a good demand for both Extra and Extra Family. Holders of certain favorite brands were asking an advance, and were not anxious to part with their stocks unless the outside prices were obtained. The sales were—Extra Family, 200 bbls at $11 00@11 15, 150 bbls do at $11 25, 50 do at $11 00 @11 25, 52 do at 10 75@11 00 per bbl. The receipts by the river are about seventy bbls divided between shipments East and our wholesale dealers.

GRAIN—The market for most descriptions was firm with an upward demand. Wheat—Was inquired for, but none for sale. No. 1 that was offered; Red, $2 00, White, $2 10. Oats—Was steady with a fair amount of transactions. Sales of 1,000 bushels first hands at 87@88c; sales two lots 500 and 300 bushels from store, at 90c. Corn—Was not very active; sales car shelled, old, at $1 47; sales 1 do new, in bulk, at $1 00. Barley—Was more fancied. Brewers will pay the following prices: Spring, $1 70, fall, $1 80 per bushel.

MALT—Was steady; Sales of Barley at $2 15 @2 25.

HOPS—Was unchanged. Old, 1863, 30@35c. new, 1864, 55@60 for Western New York.

HAY—Prices have been steady for some days; sales of 9 loads at the scales at $40@45 per ton.

POTATOES—The operations in this article have been liberal. The principal sales were of the best description, and over 1,000 bushels were disposed of as follows: 600 bushels, P. R., from store at 95c; 300 do at $1 00, and 150 do at 90c. Inferior Neshannocks sold below these prices.

CHEESE—Was in moderate request, and prices have been steady for some days. We note sales of 40 boxes, W. R., at 21@22c; 20 do, Hamburgh, at 24c.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good local demand, and as prices are unchanged we omit them in the present issue.

BACON—The season is about over, and to most of the large operators it has been a profitable one. What the next will be is uncertain.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1864.

The Oil market was active yesterday, with a good inquiry for Crude. The receipts by the river are on the increase, amounting yesterday to 2,755 barrels, while the sales exceeded that amount some thousand barrels. The sales are generally ahead of the receipts. Bulk Oil was most fancied, particularly by those refiners located on the banks of the Allegheny. The weather has been very pleasant for the season, while our rivers continue in excellent order for all navigable purposes. The Allegheny wharf presented an active appearance. There were four steamers engaged in receiving and discharging freights. The Advance left for Oil City and Tionesta, the latter place being twenty-one miles above Oil Creek. It is said that Oil is plenty there, awaiting shipment. The Urlida left for Emlington. The arrivals include the Leclair No. 2 and Petrolia from Oil City. We learn that Oil was firm at the wells, with plenty of purchasers, at $11 00@11 50 per barrel, according to the location. The daily sales at these figures are reported as being heavy. The stock in this market at this time being small, the market closed in favor of holders, who decline selling unless the outside prices are obtained. One lot of 830 barrels that arrived was forwarded East, the owner preferring taking the chances to selling in this market. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The market opened firm. An active demand was kept up during the day; sellers maintained the advantage up to the close. Sales 800 bbls at 34c, packages returned; 200 do light oil at 33c, same conditions; 700 do at 35c; 400 do at 33c; and 1,000 bbls, in bulk, at 34c. Sales of 430 bbls at 40c, packages included; 100 do at 38c, and 100 do at 39c, with packages included. These sales left the market pretty bare.

REFINED OIL—This article appeared to be neglected, crude appeared to monopolize the attention or dealers generally. Prices were unchanged with limited transactions.

TURPENTINE—Further sales of No. 1 Brilliant reported at 41c.

PAPER—The market was quiet. No sales were reported.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	500	Sellers & Co	135
James Wilkins	2,030		
Total			2755

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 71 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco & Co, 143 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

David Kirk, 294 bbls of crude, for New York.

Hill & Co. 213 barrels of refined for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 214 bbls refined for New York.

Lockhart & Frew, 142 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 166 bbls of tar for Baltimore.

Warking & King, 66 bbls of refined for New York.

OIL CITY, November 12—P. M.

The market to-day was excited and prices have advanced; heavy sales were made at the wells at $11 50, barrels included, and at the mouth at $14 50, barrels included. There were six inches of snow on Sunday morning when the steamer Brilliant left that point.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The demand for Pig Iron is increasing. The sales we published on Saturday exhibit a liberal amount of transactions. The receipts by the river yesterday amounted to 520 tons of Ohio Iron, per steamers Diamond and Nymph No. 2. There was a good deal of inquiry during the past few days. The city transactions reported were:

200 Tons Grey Forge Anthracite Red Short.....$60—Cash
200 Tons Grey Forge Anthracite Red Short.....60—Cash

New York Wool Market.

November 12.

A decided improvement has taken place in nearly all descriptions of wool since our last issue. The result of the Presidential election has had the effect of restoring confidence, and instead of having to report uncertainty and doubt, we substitute gladness and confidence. The feeling is decidedly a changed one, and all interested feel more like business than at any time for months past. In prices there is more firmness, and the tendency is now much in favor of the seller. The inquiry has been greater than for a number of weeks, principally from manufacturers, with some speculative feeling. In an article headed "Wool and Woolens," in our editorial columns, we elaborate further. The demand is principally for low and medium fleece, which are in active request, scarce and wanted, at $1 to $1 05. Fine fleeces are held higher, but are dull of sale. Unwashed fleeces, such as New York State, Michigan and Iowa, are not wanted, though offered at 85c to 90c, and Illinois do can be bought even less, but choice Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan do are held at 97c@$1 05@1 10, and some, we hear, refuse to accept $1 25. Foreign wools are held higher, and the kinds held most in request—Kersey and all blanket descriptions—being in small stock transactions are of course restricted. It is expected that wool will now resume its wonted activity at improving rates.

The sales for the week include 300,000 lbs fleece at 85c@$1 05, including 25,000 lbs Indiana at $1 05; 60,000 lbs Ohio at $1 05; 25,000 lbs Ohio at $1 00@1 00; 20,000 lbs State at $1 04; 15,000 lbs do at $1 05; 50,000 lbs do at $1; 12,000 lbs do at $1 01@1 02; 10,000 lbs do at $1 01; some do at $1 02½; 15,000 lbs Ohio, at 98c@$1, with considerable at 97@$1, closing at 99c@$1 00 for anything desirable; also some Washington county, Ohio, picklock at 95c. Some holders are asking as high as $1 25 for Ohio fleece, and intend to hold till they get it. 60,000 pulled, sold at 90c@$1 for super; 5,000 lbs Canada pulled, 85c; 150,000 lbs California, 40@86c; 30 bales Cape, 50@60c; 150 bales do, 61½c; 100 do 63½c; 110 bales Black and white Donskoi, on private terms; 25 bales East India, part 85c; some Mestizo, 42c; 75 bales do, 42½c; 11,000 lbs English head wool, 38c. For a cargo of Cape wool, 60c has been refused. By auction 40,000 lbs New York State fleeces, mixed, heavy and light, sold at 92@93½c, cash on delivery.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

Flour dull; Western Extra at $11 50@11 65, Wheat firm, with sales of Southern White at $2 62@2 93. Corn has an advancing tendency; New White at $1 60, and old $1 74. Whisky quiet at $1 79.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Nov. 15, 1864.

The Iron market has presented no new feature for some time past. The demand was local. Prices were unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

	₱ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½ by 5½ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
¾ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
⅜ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1½ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
¾ and 1¼	10¼
⅜ inch	11½
¼ inch	12½
⅛ inch	13½
ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½
2¼ to 2¾	8¾
3 to 3¾ inch	9
3½ to 4 inch	9¼
⅝ to ¾ and ⅞ inch	8½
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¾
¾ and ¾ inch	9
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9
¾ and ¾ inch	9¼
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	10¼
FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅜ inch	9
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ to 2, by ½ inch	9½
1½ by ¼ inch	10
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.	₱ Keg	₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9 to 4	9 37½	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 7d	9 62½	⅞ in. Lining	12 87½
6d and 5d	9 87½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 3d	10 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
Finishing	10 63	Barrel.	
8d	9 88	⅞ inch	11 88
10d	9 63	1 inch	11 13
12d	10 13	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	10 13	1½ inch	10 38
		Tobacco.	
	10 63	6d	9 88
	10 13	8d	9 63
	10 13	10d	9 38
	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

There was rather more stir in hogs, and about 800 head were reported at 5¾@5¾ net for those averaging 270@275 lbs. If the present cold weather continues, as it probably will, the packing season will soon commence in earnest. Green meats are firmer under the influence of more favorable weather and rather higher. Shoulders are rated at 12½ @13c; Sides at 16c, and Hams at 17c.

LOUISVILLE.

Here in Louisville several of the packing and slaughtering houses, under the auspices of the Commissary Department, according to our previous announcement, are preparing the slaughter and packing of 100,000 hogs for the Government. We quote the prevailing rates for hogs among farmers and drovers to be 9½ to 10c in the country, on foot, with an advance of 10@12c asked, delivered at depots or the packer's pens. Prices are well sustained, and we quote a sale to a speculator of 2,000 fat hogs at 9½c, on foot, to be weighed on delivery at the farmer's pens. The Government has also contracted for 30,000 hogs, to be packed at Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind.

A lot of hogs, purchased in the Blue Glass region for the Government, were received in this city. The price paid, delivered here, was nine dollars. Agents are prepared to contract with farmers on the line of the Frankfort railroad for hogs delivered here at that price, or at eight dollars, delivered at depots on the railroad.

SAINT LOUIS.

Hogs—Market more active, and prices are firm. The supply is less than the demand. Arrived, 1,152 head. Sold 14,500 head, including 10,000 at 10½c; 2,000 at 10½c; 54 do, 11,725, at 10½c; 10 do, 15,415, at 10½c; 40 do, 12,680, at 10½c; 162 do, 31,645, at 10 6-10c; 743 do, 147,245, at 10½c; 184 do, 33,810, at 10½c, and 136 do, 30,655, at 11c ₱ lb gross. Sheep—Market inactive and prices are nominal. No arrivals or sales.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.—The market opened with about 14,000 hogs in the various yards, of which the daily receipts are nearly 11,000 head. The entered sales amount to 11,824 hogs at $9 75@11 00, principally at $10 10@10 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

There has been little worthy of comment in the character of the supply. In point of quality our present receipts bear very favorable comparison with previous seasons; although the yards yesterday and to-day there has been a fair sprinkling of heavy coarse hogs; for which sales are made with some difficulty, and at very low rates. From our sale lists it will be seen that hogs of this class weighing from 240@260 lbs, are sold as low as $10 00, a price paid for hogs considerably lighter of good quality.

There has been little improvement in the demand for shipping. It appears that Eastern buyers generally do not feel disposed to concede present prices, so long as their markets continue, as at present, comparatively dull and weak, several dailies considering that there are large quantities of stock still on hand unsold.

Our city packers are fully making up for any deficiency in the shipping demand, for all the classes to day have been generally liberal, and under the influence of a more active competition, we note an advance of 10c ₱ 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. The receipts of the early part of the day were nearly all sold, but several trains arrived late in the afternoon—too late for to-day's market.

The Hog market has been very active, the demand being almost exclusively confined to city packers. On previous quotations we note an advance of 10c per 100 lbs. Entered sales at all the yards 11,824 head at $9 75@11, chiefly at $10 10 @10 50 per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

There has been a firmer feeling in the market, but the demand has materially increased, the impression seems to be that after the close of the Presidential canvas, there will be a good deal of activity in this department of trade, as the stocks in manufacturers' hands are understood to be light, and the chances are generally in favor of higher rather than of lower prices. The severity of the drought still keeps over one thousand sets of woolen machinery in the Eastern States idle for the want of water, even at the end of October, and nothing but a full week of incessant rain will fill the streams and the reservoirs, so as to set the mills once more in full motion. We advance our quotations 5c per lb. Among the sales are

61,000 lb tub at	$1 10@1 20 cash.
8,000 lb common and ¼ blood	@1 10 "
15,000 lb ¾ to full blood	@1 00 "
5,000 lb ½ blood	@1 05 "
7,000 lb ¼ and ⅛ blood	@ 95 "
5,000 lb ⅛ blood	@1 00 "
21,000 lb common	@1 00 "
7,000 lb mixed fleece	95@1 05 "
22,000 lb No. 1 pulled	80@ 85 "
2,000 lb Merino pulled	@ 82 "
5,000 lb unwashed	@ 75 "
5,000 lb unwashed	@ 66 "
50,000 lb Mexican	@ 50 "
512 bales Donskoi, on private terms.	
13,000 lb Western fleece	@ 90 "

Foreign Goods

Business in this department is somewhat languid and unsettled. Trade, as a general thing, is quiet, and prices, with few exceptions, are unimproved. The rapid advance of gold and exchange tends to stiffen prices, but buyers are reluctant to meet the views of importers, who assert that they cannot realize a dollar for dollar on old ones. The violent fluctuations in gold have a tendency to unsettle prices and block trade, at the moment. It is to be hoped that on the early assembling of Congress that body will adopt some policy that will regulate the premium on gold. This can easily be accomplished, and then business can be conducted on some reliable basis.

The imports continue very light, and British and Saxony dress goods are getting quite scarce. Silk dress fabrics and ribbons are slow of sale, and prices unremunerative. Imported spool cotton is firm and ahead in gold with more firmness, but it is difficult to place any above $1 50, less the usual discount.—*N. Y. Economist.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

November 12.

The sales at the auction warehouse amounted to 68 hhds. At the Pickett 7 hhds of light lugs sold at $8 50 to 10; 5 of heavy lugs at 10 74 to 11 75; and light at 16 to 27. At the Ninth street, 4 hhds of common lugs sold at 9 50 to 10; 1 hhd at 11 50, and leaf at 13 50 to 20. At the Boone, 1 hhd stems at 2 50, 6 of light lugs at 9 10 to 10, and light leaf at $13 50 to 18 50. At the Louisville, 2 hhds light lugs sold at 9 to 9 50, 2 of good lugs at 10 50 to 11 50; 1 at at 12 25, 3 of leaf at 18 to 27 00 and 1 at 30 50.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

November 12.

Market active at unchanged prices. 70 hhds were sold as follows: 3 green and damaged lugs at $6 80@8 50; 13 to Ecory at 9 to 10 75; 14 to planters at 11 to 12 50; 14 common shipping leaf at 13 25 to 17 75; 17 medium do 18 to 24 75; 4 good do at 25 25 to 35; and 4 common manufacturing leaf at 24 50 to 28 25 per 100 lbs. Bids on 17 hhds were rejected.

Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

The whole Connecticut River Valley teems with richly laden fields of tobacco. Many a farmer in the valley will make enough from his tobacco this year to purchase a good sized farm.

Milwaukee Market.

November 11.

Flour—Dull, and but little inquiry.

Grain—Wheat declining. Sales this morning were: 62,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1 82@1 85; 4,000 bu do, till November 19, at $1 83 @1 84; 61,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1 78@1 79. Sales on 'Change: 85,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1 81½@1 83; 1,000 bu No 2 delivered at $1 80. Oats—Sales: 500 bu No 1 in store at 64c; 500 bu do delivered at 63c. Corn—Sales: 100 bu delivered at $1 29.

Butter—Firm; sales of 117 pkgs at 31@35c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

The gold market is unusually void of speculation, and no movement is apparent for either a rise or a fall. The price opened at 243½, rose to 246¼, after Board declining to 244½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109½@109¾. Gold firmer; opening at 243½, advancing to 246¼, declining to 244½, and closing at 245¼. Government stocks a shade firmer with more doing. Bank statements. Loans increase, $153,519; specie increase, $750,793; circulation decrease, $114,828; deposits decrease, $557,308.

Stocks lower; Rock Island, 108¾; Fort Wayne, 108¾; Alton and Terre Haute, 55; Mechanic's, 75¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 106¾; Chicago and North-western, 46½; Chicago preferred, 84¼; Mariposa, 39; Pacific Mail, 315; New York Central, 125¼; Erie, 102¼; Hudson, 122½; Reading, 138½; Michigan Central 128; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 76¼. Quicksilver, 86¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 41; U. S. 6's of 1881 coupons, 109½; U. S. 6's, 5-20 coupons, 102½; 10-40 coupons, 95; 7-3-10 Treasury, 118; one year certificates, 96¾; Missouri 6's, 92.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.

Petroleum market is active and firm. Sales of crude, for all November delivery, at 45c@ 46c; on the spot at 46¾@47½c in bond.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.

Cotton rather more steady at $1 42 for middling. Flour—State and Western 5 to 10c better; $10@10 25 for extra State; $11 10@11 30 for extra R. H. O., and $15@16 for trade brands; market closing quiet and scarcely so firm. Whisky quiet at $1 73½@1 74 for Western. Wheat 1@2c better, and quiet at $2 25 for Chicago spring; $2 28@2 30 for Milwaukee Club. Rye scarce and very firm at $1 63@1 65 for Western. Barley firmer; Canada West, $2 02@2 05. Corn 1@ 2c better; $1 80@1 83 for mixed Western in store, closing strong at the latter price. Oats 2c better at 99@$1 for western, in store and to arrive. Wool firm. Coffee firm; nothing of moment doing. Sugar steady and moderate demand at 17½@21½ for Muscovado; 21½@24½ for Porto Rico and 18½ for Havana. Molasses firm; New Orleans, $1 15@1 25; Porto Rico, $1 12½. Beef dull, opened decidedly lower, but closed more firm at $38 50@$39 00 for mess; $40 62½@41 00 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $40 75 cash; $38@38 50 for prime, and $30 50@40 for prime mess. Pork dull; new mess, all November, buyer's option, $41 25. Beef firm with a fair demand at about previous prices. India mess quiet at $40 00. Beef hams firm at $26 50@27. Cut meats quiet and very firm at 17 @19c for shoulders and 18@21c for Hams. Lard rather easier at 21¾@24c. Butter steady at 34@ 36c for Western and 42@54c for State. Cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

Cotton buoyant and all grades slightly advanced. Petroleum firm at 49@50 for crude 67@68 for refined, and 86@88 for free. Flour steady at $10@10 50 for superfine, and at $11@11 25 for extra. Wheat quiet at $2 00 for red, and $2 05 for white Ky. Corn firm, yellow $1 80. Oats firm at 90. Whisky steady at $1 77@ 178.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C.— J Wilkins, 125 bbls; H Herr, 1 car staves; J B Hill, 1 car lumber; Hood & Morgan, 1 car timber; Kier, Glover & Co, 2 cars fire clay; Culp & Shepard, 1 car oats; Day & Haydon, 46 bdls spokes; J F Day, 1 sack feathers; Godfrey & Clark, 7 sks rags; L H Voigt, 100 sks beans; T S Liggett, 1 car wheat; Col Cross, 2,240 sks oats; J Gardiner, 100 bbls flour; J McPherson, 3 cars hay; E H Myers, 60 bbls high wines.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.— Spencer & Meis, 38 sks barley; J Hall & Co, 2 p points; Potter, A & S, 50 bbls apples; W Barnhill, 30 grate bars; Potter, A & S, 100 bags potatoes; G H Anderson 2 bbls apples; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 pkg to Wheeling.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.— J Moon & Son, 1 car corn; Dilworth & Co, 162 bbls tar; North American Company, 8 bbls refined oil; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—J. Herbert, 66 bbls apples; owners, 429 do; H M Bold, 1 cylinder; Workman, 64 empty barrels; Ardesco Oil Co, 144 do; Wallace, 18 do; owner, 47 do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 50 do; Moorhead & Co, 6 pair castings; White & Bro, 3 p kgs; Clarke & Co, 2 boxes; Collins & Co, 17 do; P Brown, 15 bush plaster; owner 42 pkgs.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—Clarke & Co., 13 rolls leather, 14 bbls butter, 3 kegs do, 10 bbls apples, 16 hhds tobacco; Feltzer & Armstrong, 2 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, 1 do cider; Michael Shea, 3